

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

A republican city convention will be held at the circuit court rooms Thursday evening, March 13, at 7:30 o'clock, for nominating candidates for city officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered.

By order of the republican city committee.
 HENRY GOSS, Chairman.

A. H. CHILVER, Secretary.

Republican Ward Communes.

The republican ward communes in their respective wards on Thursday evening, March 13, for nominating candidates for ward officers, choosing delegates to the republican city convention to be held at the circuit court rooms March 13, 1902, for electing a ward committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered, will meet at the hours and places designated, unless changed by ward committees. The meeting will be held at the same time and place of meeting, if necessary.

First Ward—Kortlander's store, corner of

Washington and Grandville avenues. Ballot from 4 to 8 p. m.

Second Ward—27 Fountain street, 7:30 p. m.

Third Ward—30 Cherry street, 7:30 p. m.

Fourth Ward—Circuit court room, 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Ward—27 Franklin street, 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Ward—27 West Leonard street, third

door from Keribear street. Ballot from 5 to 8 p. m.

Seventh Ward—Ranch's store on Garbner

street, near Bridge street, 7:30 p. m.

Eighth Ward—27 West Bridge street, El-

liott's & Peterson's office, 7:30 p. m.

Ninth Ward—124 West Fulton street, 7:30

p. m.

Tenth Ward—444 Wealthy avenue. Ballot

from 4 to 9 p. m.

Eleventh Ward—Over Oliver's drug store,

Hudson avenue near Hall street, Ballot from

4 to 9 p. m.

Twelfth Ward—Corner of Hall and Ionia

streets, 7:30 p. m.

By order of the republican city committee.

HENRY GOSS, Chairman.

A. H. CHILVER, Secretary.

Fair today, except light local

snow at lake stations; warmer;

southerly winds.

SAGINAW AND GRAND RAPIDS.

Reports from the city of Saginaw in-

dicate that the opportunity for republic-

an victory at the coming municipal

election there is even more ripe than in

Grand Rapids. Mayor Weadock of

Saginaw, has been both honest and

caregiving in the discharge of his

duty, and when he saw misfeasance in

office, he has not hesitated to act.

Such an attitude has made for him

enemies, especially political enemies,

and Mr. Weadock has decided that he

wants no more of public office. The

great majority of the people of Saginaw,

however, regardless of party lines,

would desire his continuance in office,

but to this Mr. Weadock will not listen.

The rottenness and corruption of municipal

affairs in Saginaw is no unsavory

and repulsive that the people want a

change. The opportunity seems ripe,

but the harvesters wait.

Grand Rapids is not similar to

Saginaw, in that its city clerk is

dishonest, but during the past

year our city treasurer was shown

to be a defaulter, we have had

an unsavory investigation of our city

physician and serious charges of mal-

feasance in office against our director

of poor, which will have a hearing next

Monday night. The time seems ripe

for a change; the people want a clean

cut honest administration of affairs

in public places and if one set of

officials do not give this, the people are

masters and will try another set.

The record of the democracy in both Saginaw

and Grand Rapids cannot be

pointed to with any degree of pride.

A change will very likely be made.

HE'S LOOKING BOTH.

Whether standing in front of him or

moving from side to side or encircling

him, it is a trait of the owl to keep

those wide staring uninking eyes ever

upon you. Implicable, solemn, wise,

with no hint of the thought concealed

behind that expressionless secretive

visage. This well known trait has

given rise to the tradition, that if a

person continue to encircle the bird

without stopping, the owl will finally

wring its own neck and fall at your

feet. State politicians are now cir-

cling about Thomas W. Palmer, presi-

dent of the Columbian exposition, and

seemingly seeking to fathom the mean-

ing of his purchase of the Journal.

Why ask they, should he wish to ad-

dress to his many honors the title of editor?

What meaning is to be attached to the

reception recently given at his home at

which a great number of political

friends both great and small were

present? Puzzling are the questions

the aspirations of the ex-senator are

yet more deeply veiled in mystery.

His ambition to be governor has long

been well known and is as yet unsat-

isfied. But it is suggested that President

Palmer has replaced this ambition with

a desire to again assume the senatorial

to, or perhaps should Mr. Harrison

be called upon to succeed himself, he

will pay his political debt to the ex-

senator by inviting him into his cab-

inet, or perhaps, and at this thought

they gasp, he may wish to be president

himself. A train of possibilities now

present itself as they think of what

he may accomplish aided by an organ,

and the influence Mr. Harrison could

reasonably be expected to control in

case he failed to be placed in nomination

at the Minneapolis convention.

Thomas W. Palmer is just now attract-

ing much attention from democratic

and republican politicians alike, and

the ex-senator has his eyes wide open.

WE GUARD NOT JOHNNY.

That was an exceedingly bright and

suggestive solution to the Behring one

dispute made by a leading London

paper: "Remove all restrictions, let

who will take the life, then appoint a

board of arbitration to fix the damage."

One season's sailing under this rule

would settle the industry beyond ques-

tion, and any other matter which

might attach in the question of more

clauses, more than this it would

fasten upon the United States the

odium of having allowed England to

bully us out of our rights, and stamp

us as cowards, unwilling or unable to

protect our rights. Oh! no, Johnny,

we won't play that way. In 1776 we

declared ourselves free and independ-

ent, and though bare footed and poor-

ly armed fought you for seven long

years before you went home whipped.

In 1812 we were compelled to chastise

you and once again emphasize our in-

dependence. In the early sixties we

became involved in a family quarrel,

which was none of your business, but

you stirred up the strife and did what

you could do to prolong it. Last year

a small nation to the south became a

little Chili toward us and again you

tried to embroil us in a difficulty.

Now, in a country sort of way, we wish

to say to you that we are not particu-

larly concerned about seals or seal

skin top coats, but we do not propose

to allow you to bully us into any mea-

sure, or dictate to us who may or who

may not interfere with our rights.

LEADERSHIP.

In another column is reprinted an

editorial from the Iowa State Register,

which sentiment it will be understood,

comes from the pen of General J. S.

Clarkson. General Clarkson has at-

tained his position, as one of the great

leaders of the republican party, not

only by his unswerving republicanism

and superior ability, but because of his

fearlessness when others have hesitated.

His sentences are always sledge ham-

mer blows upon the subject to be

handled, and this article upon the lead-

ership of the republican party is no ex-

ception. Each and every expression

carries conviction of truth by its terse-

ness.

In all past politics candidates have too

often sought nominations, and nomi-

nations too seldom sought candidates.

Mr. Clarkson speaks with the earnest-

ness of conviction on this subject, and

his words should be heeded. If suc-

cess seems certain, with Blaine and

doubtful with any other leader, then

let the party command the leadership

of the greatest leader and statesman

of modern times, and make success

certain. It is right at this point that

the utterances of Mr. Clarkson have

peculiar interest to all our people. He

says the party has the sovereign power

to command this leadership and it is

to be presumed that he knows whereof

he speaks. In other words, the posi-

tion taken by Mr. Clarkson's paper in-

dicates that he (Clarkson) believes that

Mr. Blaine would listen to such a com-

mand should it be given. When the

national convention meets in Minneap-

olis, if Mr. Clarkson shall be in a po-

sition to say that Mr. Blaine will accept

the nomination if he is unanimously

commanded so to do, all republicans

will rejoice and Mr. Blaine will be

the next president of the United States.

IS THE TARIFF A TAX?

The length to which opponents of

the McKinley law go in their desire to

controvert its beneficial effects, and to

assure the people that the tariff is a

tax is admirably illustrated in Con-

gressman McMillan's arraignment of

the wool tariff. To support his po-

sition, he cites the fact that on \$21,-

500,000 worth of foreign manufactured

goods \$23,500,000 in duties were col-

lected. But in no sentence does Mr. Mc-

Millan state that the imports which

furnish him his argument are the high

grade fancy wool fabrics not in com-

mon use among the very class of peo-

ple for whom he and his party profess

such solicitude. Neither does he state

that the imports of this class of goods

fell off \$9,500,000—nearly 25 per cent.

during the first year our present tariff

law was in force as compared with the

preceding year. It ought not to be

necessary to remind Mr. McMillan that

only those who can well afford to pay

this duty would be benefited if the

tax was removed. The work-

ing men and the farmers—that vast

body which constitutes the bone and

sinew of our government do not crave,

nor do they need foreign high grade,

fancy woolen fabrics. What they do

want, and what our sheep raisers and

woolen factories can now furnish, is a

substantial fabric made from wool

grown on the backs of American sheep,

spun by American spindles and woven

in American looms. This the present

tariff law assures to them. The argu-

ment set up against American wool

fabrics, that they were largely adul-

terated, and at best no better than

shoddy is founded in prejudice and

born of ignorance. The present tariff

law practically prohibits the importation

of adulterants, while the proposed

law would admit many of them free.

wherein then would the consumer be

benefited? In a few years, at farthest,

the McKinley law will be securing the

home market to American sheep rais-

ers and American woolen factories, enable

us to grow and weave a fabric equal in

every detail to the imported article,

and whatever of profit or benefit ac-

cruces may be divided among our own

people.

FRANCE AND SPAIN are the latest to

accept the benefits offered under the

reciprocity clause of the McKinley

bill. If Mr. McMillan and his party

prolong the debate on the wool tariff

any considerable time, they may run

against the hard but very apparent

fact that we are fast securing all the